

HILL INNER ENDS TRIP FROM COAST IN RECORD TIME

Splendid Steamer Inaugurates
Triangular Service That Promises
Much For Honolulu

REMARKABLE WELCOME EXTENDED BY CITIZENS

Strangers Who Are Guests of
City Are Charmed With
Greeting

FASTEST and finest of steamships on the Pacific Ocean, the Hill liner Great Northern arrived from San Francisco, San Pedro and Hilo Friday morning.

It was her first voyage over the triangular route from San Francisco to Honolulu. She will sail for San Francisco direct at eleven o'clock Monday evening, taking a full despatch of mail which is expected to reach San Francisco in less than four days. She will carry mail regularly.

This new service of the Great Northern may be permanent; it will continue until April or May, at least; further sailings after that will depend upon the passenger and freight business received by the steamer from the Islands. Prospects for business from San Francisco and San Pedro are described as excellent.

In the Great Northern were 144 first-class, fifty-one second and eighteen third-class passengers for Honolulu from the two coast cities. There were three first-class, one second-class and one third-class cabin for Hilo. Three booked at Hilo for San Francisco via Honolulu and eight came in the steamer from Hilo. Total passengers for the Islands were 220. Of them, fifty first-class were from San Pedro.

Cargo was 630 tons, of which sixty tons was icehouse. There were thirty automobiles, ten of which were for passengers, who will use them here. The remainder was general freight. Mail was 150 sacks from San Francisco and three from Los Angeles.

Two new steamers were set by the liner. She made Hilo from San Pedro in four days and twelve hours, and Honolulu from Hilo in ten hours and twenty-seven minutes. She also holds the record from San Francisco to Honolulu, four days, ten hours and twenty-three minutes, made in the voyage of February 22, 1915, when she arrived here on her first call. Her schedule from Honolulu to San Francisco will be four and one-half days.

The steamer is advertised to continue to the end of April on the run to the Islands, according to Hugh Mackenzie, chief clerk of the general traffic department, San Francisco, a passenger, Fred L. Waldron, Honolulu agent, expects the service to continue at least to the end of May. Printed schedules were for voyages only to the end of February, the last sailing from Honolulu for San Francisco being February 26. Advances to the postoffice are that mail will be handled from November 24 to April 30.

Mr. Mackenzie was the spokesman for the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, owner of the steamer. He discussed possibility of the service being made permanent. Briefly he put it up to the Islands. "Adequate support" was an expression he used frequently.

"Adequate support" given the Great Northern in this new run will influence his superiors greatly when they come to consider making the service permanent," he said. "You may state authoritatively that she will be on the run until the end of April, at least. We have advertised that. After that, it is up to the Islands to say whether they will continue."

Want Passengers and Cargoes.
"We are well satisfied with the business we will do on the voyages from San Francisco and San Pedro after the holidays. We will bring 500 passengers a trip. We want 500 cargo. We have room for 3000 tons of freight, weight or measurement, and we want cargoes." Without adequate support, running this steamer from the Coast to the Islands would be like a Twentieth Century Limited from Los Angeles to Tijuana. But the Islands have the business to give; if they wish, this service continued we must get it, for this is an expensive ship to operate."

Mr. Mackenzie was asked whether the relatively small passenger list was a disappointment.
"It is not at all," was his reply. "Eastern visitors do not go to California until after New Year's, generally. They wait at home for the holidays. When they begin arriving we will bring to Honolulu a class of visitors the Islands do not get in great numbers now. They will be those who have the time for voyage at sea, who wish the relaxation of the ocean, but who do not wish to spend a week coming down a week here and a week returning."

"The Los Angeles Examiner's party will come. It has been postponed only until after Christmas. Understand, the Examiner did not have more than two weeks to work up the group it would bring."

Advertising Will Bring Results.
"Advertising that we are doing will bring the results. We are advertising extensively throughout the States, but, as I said, visitors to California do not begin to arrive in large numbers until after Christmas."
In this connection, Mr. Waldron also said that the decision to send the ship here had been too recent to put the business to the maximum at once; what was accomplished within six weeks was gratifying, he said.

He could not explain, he said, how exaggerated reports of the number of passengers that would come on the first voyage had got circulation in San Francisco.

AEROS COMPLETE SUCCESSFUL TEST

First Squadron Wings Way Over
Long Stretch In True Military Style

The First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A. has just completed a flight with its six machines accompanied by its entire personnel on automobile, motor trucks and motor cycles from Fort Sill, Oklahoma where it has spent the past five months in reconnaissance work with field artillery to its permanent station at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where hangars, work sheds and quarters have just been completed for occupancy.

The flight which was the first of the kind ever executed in America was made under conditions as nearly like those to be encountered in war as was possible. It was intended to give a line on just what the army aviators might expect in war time and to test to the utmost the ability of flyers to follow a previously designated route over unknown country as well as to give the transport section in a tryout under severe conditions with the trucks required to make eighty miles a day to keep up with the flying section.

The test is reported to have been entirely successful and the motors both of the machines and the transport stood up well under the service conditions and the resourcefulness and adaptability of the army flying organization were satisfactorily demonstrated under every test. The flight was four hundred and fifty miles in all and six days were spent en route. The squadron was divided into six flying sections, a transport section, a supply section, an engineer section charged with motor repairs and a headquarters section using passenger automobiles.

The summer's training at Fort Sill has been most satisfactory to the War Department according to reports and the personnel had much profitable work in reconnaissance, observation of artillery fire and the many other duties demanded of the military flier today.

Fort Sill was chosen as a temporary station for the squadron because of the opportunity for work in cooperation with the field artillery arm. The School of Fire for training field artillery officers and noncommissioned officers in the conduct of fire and the difficult art of supervising a battery or group of batteries under war conditions is held during the summer and fall months at Fort Sill because its terrain and the great extent of reservation afford perhaps the best opportunities for operations in the country. The aviators of the squadron were employed in aerial map reading and making, in locating targets and communicating with the artillery by wireless and smoke signals, in watching the fall of shots, and spotting hits on maps by means of picking up guns and batteries in concealment or on the march.

The invention of an automatic survey camera has occupied much of the time of the officers of the squadron. This new apparatus, when set in operation by the pilot of the aeroplane in which it is installed, takes a continuous series of photographs of the ground under the line of flight. The photograph can be made ready instantly by pulling and giving a connected series of revolving pictures to which a scale can be applied and from which the range to any point shown on them can be ascertained at once. In addition to this survey camera a telephoto lens can be put in operation which will search out with vision impossible to the free travelling aviator, the ground below for evidence of concealed troops, batteries, trains, etc.

The development of the camera will be the important work to be done this winter at San Antonio.

FUGITIVE EDITOR GIVES HIMSELF UP TO POLICE

Oshtoro Kame, editor of the Hilo "Thunderer," a Japanese paper, who shot and badly wounded a countryman last week at Hilo, after being sought in the police of that Big Island, walked into the Hilo police station a few days later and gave himself up. His victim, Ouchi, who was shot as a result of a discussion as to whether or not the American and Japanese flags should have been intertwined in the decorations in honor of the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, is now out of danger.

Kame and had been telegraphed here. He was sure, however, that they did not come from the company.

Sixty-seven of the passengers booked for the round trip before leaving San Francisco, Mr. Mackenzie said. This was about one in four. It may indicate the average to be expected; if so, the Great Northern, bringing, say, an average of 500 passengers each voyage, might take 125 of them back. Mr. Mackenzie stated, however, that he expected a big business to go to the South, Auckland and Sydney, and to the South Seas, Tahiti, for example, the transfer to other ships. Under the T. K. K. for Japan, being made here. Arrangements for transfer of passengers and freight to these lines have been completed, and probably will be with the Oceanic.

Mr. Mackenzie had stated that the passenger prospects from the Coast were satisfactory, and he was asked what the freight prospects were. He reiterated his statement that "adequate support" from the Islands was needed.

Mr. Waldron was more outspoken. "I never have been on a ship whose passengers were so pleased in every way as they were on this," said he. "They were enthusiastic over everything, and the praise they will give will silence any knocking that might be done. I believe that, by the time the present schedule has been completed the required business will come our way, and that the ship will remain on this run permanently."

MAX SCHLEMMER AND SONS BROUGHT FROM LAYSAN ISLE

Party Is Removed By Collier
Nereus On Order From Navy
Department

WAS IN DISTRESS WHEN VESSEL PUT INTO 'PORT'

Stories of Radio Plant To Communicate
With German Ships
Exploded

Max Schlemmer returned from Laysan Island in the United States Navy collier Nereus yesterday morning. His twelve-year-old son Eric and Harold Brand, a Norse sailor, formerly of the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, who went with him in the sloop Helene in June, also came.

They were removed from Laysan by order of the navy department at the request of the department of commerce, and were given into the custody of the customs officials. Rayner Sharp, deputy collector, permitted them to go under instructions to report to him this morning. Mr. Sharp did not know Schlemmer was being brought here and he will await cabled orders from Washington, which is in the bird reservation, without permission.

Orders for the Nereus to pick up Schlemmer were received at Nagsaki by cable. The collier arrived at Laysan on Thursday morning and sailed at about five o'clock, after a stay of about five hours, during which Schlemmer's belongings were packed and placed in the ship's hold. The wreck of schooner O. M. Kellogg, which was brought in the Nereus' davits, Schlemmer had lent his sloop to the crew of the Kellogg, in which the castaways made Midway Island, where the Helene now is. Schlemmer has made no arrangements for his return here.

Distress Signal Was Flying.
Schlemmer took his removal from the island in good part; help, indeed, was welcomed, for his food was low and the continued diet of rabbits had affected the boy Eric and Brand, and the national emblem, reversed, was flying at half-staff as a distress signal when the Nereus dropped anchor. It had been run up as soon as the three saw the smoke of the collier on the horizon.

But the stout old man hadn't planned to leave the island. He answered that Eric and Brand be brought to Honolulu and come one sent to remain with him; however, when he was told that all were to be brought here he said: "Hooryay; well, all of us will go."

It was June 23 when Schlemmer, Eric Brand and two others, Max Schlemmer and another son, Otto, will be from Honolulu in the Helene for Laysan. Miss Schlemmer and Otto were left at Waimea, Kauai and had returned to Honolulu. Schlemmer's motive for going to the uninhabited bird island was that he thought his presence there might aid him in securing a permit from the government to guard the sea birds, a place for which he had made application. This was his statement before he departed.

American Citizens And Loyal.
It was with surprise that he heard from Mrs. Schlemmer yesterday that an afternoon paper had published letters that passed between an unnamed man here and Washington in which the Honolulu correspondent asserted his belief that Max had a radio station on Laysan for communicating with German vessels.

And Max Schlemmer wishes to know what that man was.
He was distressed at the account on the radio. "I am a citizen of the United States and I would not go to Europe to get my head knocked off; let others go if they want to, but I would not do anything to help them. I never had a board German ship here nor had anything to do with them except that I had some of them come to the island. Doesn't it seem that the man who wrote those letters was something like an anonymous letter writer? Don't you think he should say who he is and face me? I wish you would put that in the paper; I want to see him. There was another man here who wanted the place on Laysan, I heard, and he has a government job now. Maybe he wrote the letters."

In the published correspondence, the Honolulu author of which was not named by an afternoon paper, Schlemmer's German birth and alleged intimacy with men of German ships here were urged against him, as reasons why he might endeavor to communicate with German ships.

Radio Plant Ridiculous.
An officer of the Nereus laughed when he was asked whether he observed any radio equipment.
"Where would he get the electricity? For wireless needs current. He would have need of an elevation for the wires, and there is no elevation except the lighthouse, which I climbed. I saw nothing there. I looked around quite a bit, and I didn't see anything suspicious. I didn't know who Schlemmer was or what he was doing on the island when we arrived, and naturally I was curious. There is no place that apparatus could be concealed."

Schlemmer was on Laysan Island for fourteen years in all, and it is something of home to him. During these years he worked for the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. digging phosphate and later had a guano contract with the government, but this was cancelled when the Japanese bird poachers made their big killings six or seven years ago, and since then he has been engaged here. His application for a permit as bird guardian was made a few months before he sailed in June.

NORGAARD DISCOVERS CURE FOR SORE HEAD

Will Remove Chief Obstacle To
Poultry Raising In Hawaii

Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, Territorial veterinarian, has recently demonstrated that "chicken-pox, sore-head, diphtheria, or roup," in chickens, —year different names for the same disease, —may be cured.
If it were not for "sore-head" poultry and eggs would be classed as "luxuries" in Hawaii. It is this disease which has made Hawaii's annual bill for imported eggs and poultry, live and dressed, mount up to over \$250,000. The climatic conditions for poultry raising in these islands are ideal. Feed is comparatively not much more costly here than on the mainland. Many a small farmer has lavishly sought to achieve a fortune by the poultry route, but always, "sore-head," has forestalled the consummation of his dreams. One dollar and a half for one fair sized hen looks like "easy money." It would be if there were no "sore-head."

Epidemic In Hawaii.
The disease has been epidemic in Hawaii for a great many years. It is especially destructive to young chicks, but also attacks mature fowls of all ages. While sore-head has long been recognized as highly infectious, the exact cause of the disease has not been known. Various skin parasites have been under suspicion, especially the "greengrains," a group of minute animal forms commonly parasite on diseased tissues or in the intestines of insects. The common explanation of the infection has always been that chickens caught sore-head by eating cockroaches and grasshoppers that were parasitized by greengrains.

In 1902, Marx and Sticker, two German investigators who were working on this disease, discovered that neither fungus nor animal parasites had anything to do with it, but that infection was caused by a "filterable virus." This placed chicken-pox, or sore-head, in the same class of infectious animal diseases with rabies, infantile paralysis, foot-and-mouth disease, and a number of others which are caused by ultra-microscopic bacteria.

In 1909, Mantouff, another German investigator, produced a virus which gave favorable results in rendering chickens immune to sore-head. In 1912, Hadley at the department of agriculture, and Beach at the California experiment station, made long continued tests of the virus. They have now worked out a cheap, practicable and simple method of inoculating healthy chickens to render them immune, or to cure fowls already infected.

Dr. Norgaard attended the national convention of the veterinary medical association at San Francisco in September and learned of the methods of control recommended by the California experiment station. Almost at once after he returned to Honolulu an opportunity arose for trying out the new remedy, a serious outbreak of the disease having occurred at Oahu in the large flock of pure bred Black Minor owned by H. F. Fisher, one of Hawaii's "small farmers."

Schlemmer solved it by picking eggs of gonnie birds, and he had begun to prepare them when the big gray collier came up.

"In the afternoon, when we had done about as much work as the boys could stand, I let them out and they picked eggs and caught rabbits. I wasn't afraid of trying to make Honolulu in a small boat, and I told the boys we could put a mast in her and use the spare sails of the Helene, which I had kept," he said.

Work?
"Yes, we kept busy. There were some of the old buildings there that had fallen to pieces, and I took the good lumber from the rotten and piled it up; Captain Brown will find it when he takes the Thetis there. I didn't want some of the roofing iron to fall and kill some one. Sand had blown from under the lighthouse, and it was leaning over, so we fixed that up."

His hands are knobby and gnarled as though with hard work.
"And the birds?"
"They are fine," he answered enthusiastically. "They did seem a little timid, perhaps from the killings that the Thetis discovered when she was there; and they are on their eggs and hatching now, so that some one should be there if the department has a watcher. We didn't go near them. I wouldn't allow the boys to touch them and we always circled around the island when we wanted to cross the island. It was a good seven miles."

The Nereus' officer, already quoted, said that Max would not allow the sailors near the birds; the same experience was had by Captain Luna and the crew of the Kellogg, and, indeed, Max would not permit the Kellogg's two cats to be taken ashore, so, after seeing the wreck of the schooner, they were shot.

"Didn't you feel the loneliness of the island?" Max was asked.
"No, I didn't," said he, "but the boys certainly did."
Laysan island is in 25 degrees, 42 minutes and 14 seconds north latitude and 171 degrees, 44 minutes and 6 seconds west longitude, about 850 miles northeast of Honolulu. It is an elevated coral atoll of sand and coral thousands of feet high. Vegetation is grass, weeds, brush and bushes, and is heavy. The island is about two miles in its greatest dimension. The only life except the sea birds is rabbits.

Dr. Norgaard went to Hilo, prepared the virus in accordance with Professor Beach's prescription and inoculated Mr. Fisher's entire flock. November 28 the latter reported that all but three of the 236 sore-head fowls inoculated by Doctor Norgaard have completely recovered, the period of treatment having lasted only twelve days. Prof. J. R. Beach of the California experiment station has prepared a bulletin which is now in press in which the entire subject is fully explained.

Simple and Cheap Remedy.
The vaccine is prepared by grinding the dry egg scale from the sores on the chicken's head in a physiological salt solution, filtering the solution through absorbent cotton and incubating it for an hour, at 132 degrees F. That is all there is to it. The virus can be used immediately, or if kept on ice will remain active for two weeks.
The dose is one cubic centimeter of the virus injected by means of a hypodermic syringe beneath the loose skin at the base of the right leg. A second dose is injected in five to seven days. Heating the vaccine to 132 degrees lowers the virulence of the virus so that there is little danger, if any, of rendering sore-head in healthy fowls vaccinated. The vaccine has no harmful effect on the general condition of the fowls, or on their egg yield.

Consult the Doctor.
In his bulletin, Professor Beach will say, "The small amount of apparatus required makes it possible to prepare the vaccine in the field, if necessary," however, in this Territory it is better to consult Doctor Norgaard or some other veterinarian who knows how to prepare it.

The scientific men have found that once poultry yards, houses, shipping cages or show cages are infected with the sore-head germ it is almost impossible to sterilize them again. The bacteria survived for twenty minutes, immersion in five per cent carbolic acid solution, two per cent creoline, and two per cent permanganate of potash. It lived ten minutes in full strength tincture of iodine and twenty minutes in corrosive sublimate. Steam heat at 212 degrees only killed the virus in thirty minutes and the virus was active after twenty-five minutes dry heat at 392 degrees F. Dry powdered scales kept in a bottle for five years were still virulent.

Disinfection Does Not Prevent.
All this shows that it is next to impossible, using any means now known, to disinfect premises where this disease has once occurred. Hence the only sure preventive of the disease is vaccination. The virus costs almost nothing but the time required to prepare it. The method of application is simple and rapid. Vaccination cures sore-head and the chickens "stay cured" for two years or perhaps longer. Also, vaccination of healthy fowls renders them immune to infection. Hence all can see that the demonstration just conducted by the board of agriculture and forestry is of incalculable value to Hawaii.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WILL BE MADE HERE

Plans For Hawaiian Investigation
Are Mentioned In United
States Official Publication

Technical Paper On Lavas of
Islands Records Presence
Of Rare Metals

Whitman Cross is the author of a technical treatise on the Lavas of Hawaii just issued as "Professional paper 85" of the United States Geological Survey. In his introduction Mr. Cross says that while to the casual observer all the lavas of Hawaii seem to fall into a few simple and definite types, petrographers have no difficulty in determining that there is extreme variation among them. So many samples of extremely rare varieties of lava have been collected here that the geological survey, it is stated, will at some time in the near future conduct a thorough petrographic survey of all the islands of the group.

The principal collections of Hawaiian lavas which have formed the basis for scientific study were those collected by Dr. William Hillebrand, the botanist, studied by E. C. Johnson in 1889; collections made by Professor P. Tschudi, an astronomer, described by O. Silvestri in 1888; the collection of a geologist E. Schuchman described by F. Mohrle in 1902; and E. S. Dana's in 1889. The Dana lavas were the only large collection made by a geologist devoted to the work done by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock from 1890 to 1912. E. D. Preston's Mauna Kea lavas were reported on by G. P. Merrill in 1900. The author cites some forty-four publications relating to the petrography of Hawaiian lavas.

It is an accepted generalization, Mr. Cross says, "concerning the Hawaiian Islands that they have been built up by a long-continued series of volcanic eruptions beginning at a point far west of the principal islands of today. Hawaii, the largest and most recent island, with its active volcanoes, is at the southeastern extreme of the row of island centers of eruption."

"Whether the earliest eruptions began at many points at about the same time, as I. D. Dana supposed, or whether the oldest center is at the northwest limit of the chain, is a question not entirely settled, it seems to me. The oldest volcanoes known are now represented by islets or mere reefs of basalt rising but a few feet above the sea. Possibly the oldest volcanoes of this chain have wholly disappeared through cataclysmic disturbances or long continued erosion, such as has greatly reduced the bulk of even the more recent islands."

"With this long history of volcanism along one line of weakness in the ocean bottom, it is of interest to study the series of lavas of each center and compare those of different centers." For this reason Mr. Cross in his monograph takes up the study of the volcanic rocks according to their association rather than their specific relationship. The author states that no scientific rock collections have ever been made on Laysan, Kauai, Niihau and Nihoa. Kilauea has been most studied and more is known of its formations than of any other.

Chemical and physical analyses of Hawaiian lavas show the presence of many of the rarer elements, including strontium, chromium, nickel, zirconium, thorium, vanadium, molybdenum, barium, cerium and chlorine which are seldom present in combination in other rocks. They have also been detected. Titanium and manganese are of constant occurrence. Phosphorus is also always present, rising to 22 per cent in some of the Kilauea flows. The average potash content is about two per cent but in one of the Kilauea flows it is 3.5 per cent.

The chemical and physical character of the Hawaiian lavas resemble the volcanic outcrops of Pecos County, Mexico; Yellowstone National Park; Sardinia; Christiania, Norway; Iceland; Transvaal; Finland; and the Andes; Brazil; Montserrat, Germany; Skye; Pindus, Mexico; Tahiti; Minocots; Tonga; North Kimberley, South Africa; Durham, England; and the French Alps, France; Japan; the Galapagos Islands; the Azores; Heard Island in the Antarctic; and Carmel Bay, California.

In his general summary Mr. Cross elaborates the theory of differentiation of lavas. During the early growth of each volcano the lavas are basaltic in type. With decreasing eruptive activity and the contraction and limitation of the lava chambers higher differentiation begins and continues until activity ceases.

MAUI HOPES TO RAISE HEMP FOR SUGAR BAGS

Maui has been trying out the possibilities of raising hemp in commercial quantities so that some of the million dollars a year spent in the importation of bags may be kept at home. The agricultural experiment station is now on Maui in conjunction with the Hawaiian Experiment Station, in growing hemp on lands in the Kula district during the next summer, have to the belief that the plant will grow satisfactorily in this climate. At present the home-grown hemp in the district is interested in the crop from a seed producing standpoint and a contract has been let for the output of next year's seed at \$100 a ton.

NEW HOTEL FOR WAILUKU

A new hotel is proposed for Wailuku, Maui, to be erected on the site of the National Hotel of Wailuku. A petition for a hotel license is being circulated by the Maui Wine and Liquor Company, whose manager, A. J. de Souza, is planning to build the hostelry.

MORMON TEMPLES WILL BE ERECTED ON TWO OUTPOSTS

One To Be Located At Laie,
Oahu and the Other In
Alberta

REQUIREMENTS OF CHURCH DEMAND THESE EDIFICES

South Sea Islanders Also To Be
Under Jurisdiction of Temple
At Laie

One of two far flung outposts of the Mormon church of Utah will be the temple at Laie, Oahu, upon which may be started early next by the church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. The other extreme outpost is the temple now in course of erection at Magrath, Alberta, Canada. In these will be performed the sacred, secret ceremonies of the church as they are given in the big temple at Salt Lake City, and in them the marriages of members will be solemnized according to the ritual of the organization.

For all devout worshippers of the faith who live in Canada the temple in Alberta will become a mecca, and the one to be erected at Laie likewise will be a mecca for followers of the church throughout the South Seas. There are colonies of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, in Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga and New Zealand and members of all these will flock to Honolulu and thence to Laie, where in the temple their marriages may be performed as required by the church.

Authorized October 3.
As told in The Advertiser of October 4, the temple at Laie was authorized at a conference of the church leaders at Salt Lake City October 3. What its design or size will be is not known here yet, but it is thought the structure will be modeled on the style of that in Alberta. These are the only Mormon temples yet authorized to be constructed outside the United States. There are now under construction the big central building in Salt Lake City. They are at Logan, Manti and St. George.

S. E. Woolley, president of the Hawaiian mission of the Mormon church is at Salt Lake City at the present time and on his return early in January may bring to the Islands information concerning the plans for the proposed temple at Laie. Preliminary plans, it is understood, are in progress at Salt Lake City now.

Joseph E. Smith, president of the Utah church, in the November issue of the Improvement Era tells the church's reasons for building temples in Canada, Hawaii. He is quoted by that publication as follows:

Mexican Temple Planned.
"Well, what can you do under circumstances of that kind? All we could do was to say to him: 'Go to the nearest bishop or elder of the church that you can find, and with our permission and approval ask him to unite you in marriage for time, and as soon as you are able to reach a temple, where you can go to the altar and be united by the power of God, and not of man, for time and for all eternity, go and get your union sealed by the power of God that will unite you for eternity as well as for time, and will bring your children unto you under the hand of the new and everlasting covenant, as heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ.' What else could we say to him? Nothing else, so we said it; but he and he will have a temple up there, and those who are in these circumstances will not be compelled to waste all their substance in travel to come to a temple here. We were in the same predicament here, of being able to build another temple near the borders of the United States, in Mexico; but that nation's unfortunate people, oppressed by rulers ambitious for power at the cost of the lives of their fellow men, have driven out or expelled practically our people from their land."

"Now, away off in the Pacific Ocean are various groups of islands, from the Sandwich Islands down to Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga, and New Zealand. On these are thousands of good people, who are the blood of Israel. When you carry the gospel to them they receive it with open hearts. They need the same privileges that we do, and that we enjoy. But these are out of their power. They are poor, and they can't gather means to come on here to be endued, and sealed for time and eternity, for their living and their dead, and to be baptized for their dead. What shall we do with them? Therefore, we have suffered the conditions that exist there, and have adopted the best measures that we knew how, always looking to the better and fuller requirements of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

"Now, I say to my brethren and sisters, I'm sure that we have come to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to build a temple that shall be dedicated to the ordinances of the house of God, down upon one of the Sandwich Islands, so that the good people of those islands may reach the blessing of the House of God within their own borders, and that the people from New Zealand, if they do not have time enough to require a home to be built there also, by and by, can come to Laie, where they can get their blessings and return home and live in peace, having fulfilled all the requirements of the gospel the same as we have the privilege of doing here."

MAUI POLICE AFTER SPEEDERS

The police of Maui are after automobile speed fiends, and last week no less than twenty-two were fined from five dollars to twenty-five dollars for their exhilarating, but dangerous, pastime.